



BUSINESS MOTIVATION FOR LINKED GEODATA

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

"Is linked data a blind alley or is it a way forward and consistent with our business model"?

Feasibility study for 8 months

Goal: To develop integrated services based on geodata

We have some practical experiences on linking geodata from different authorities (pilot studies)

PROJECT PARTNERS

Lantmäteriet (The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority)

Swedish Geological Survey

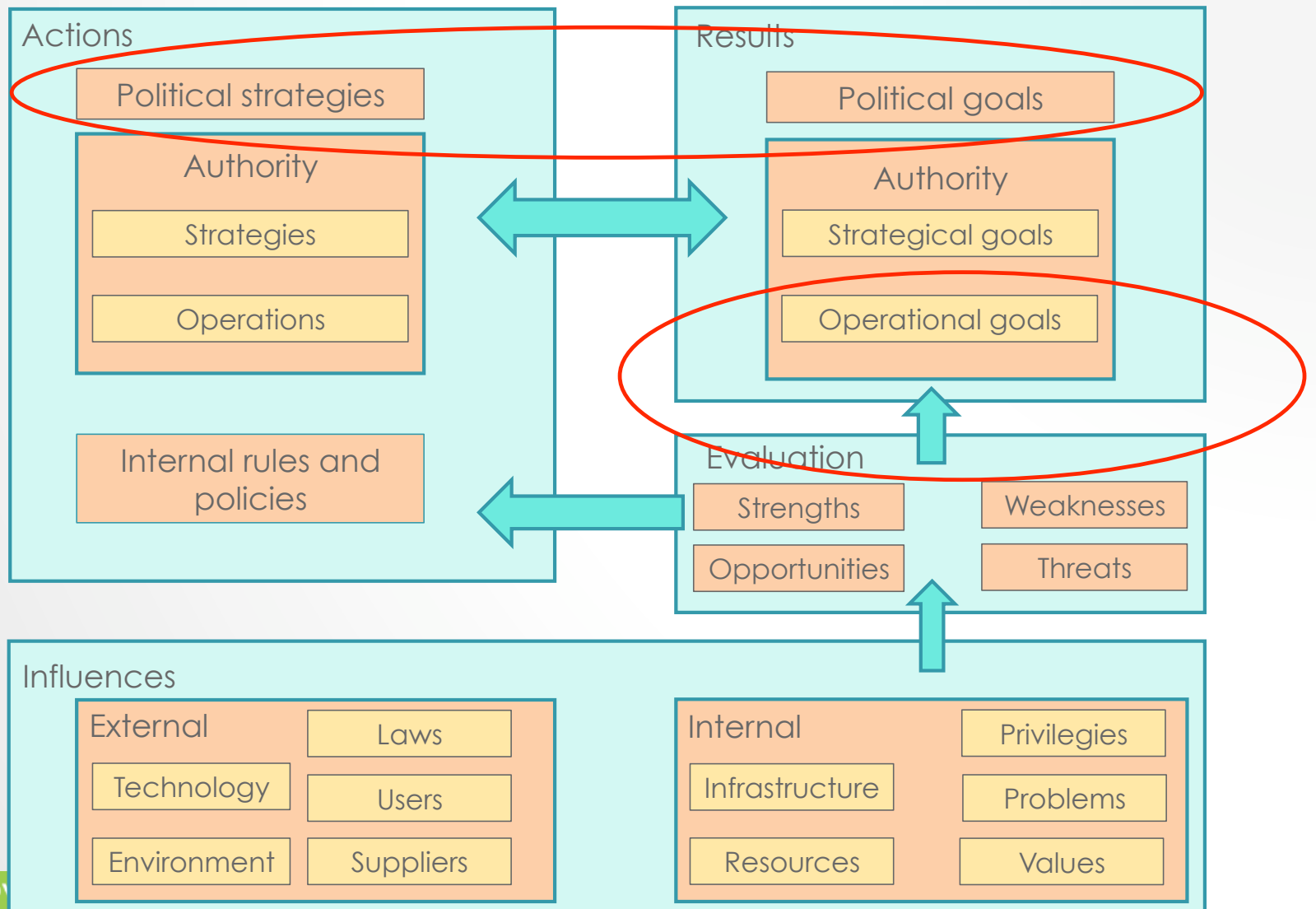
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

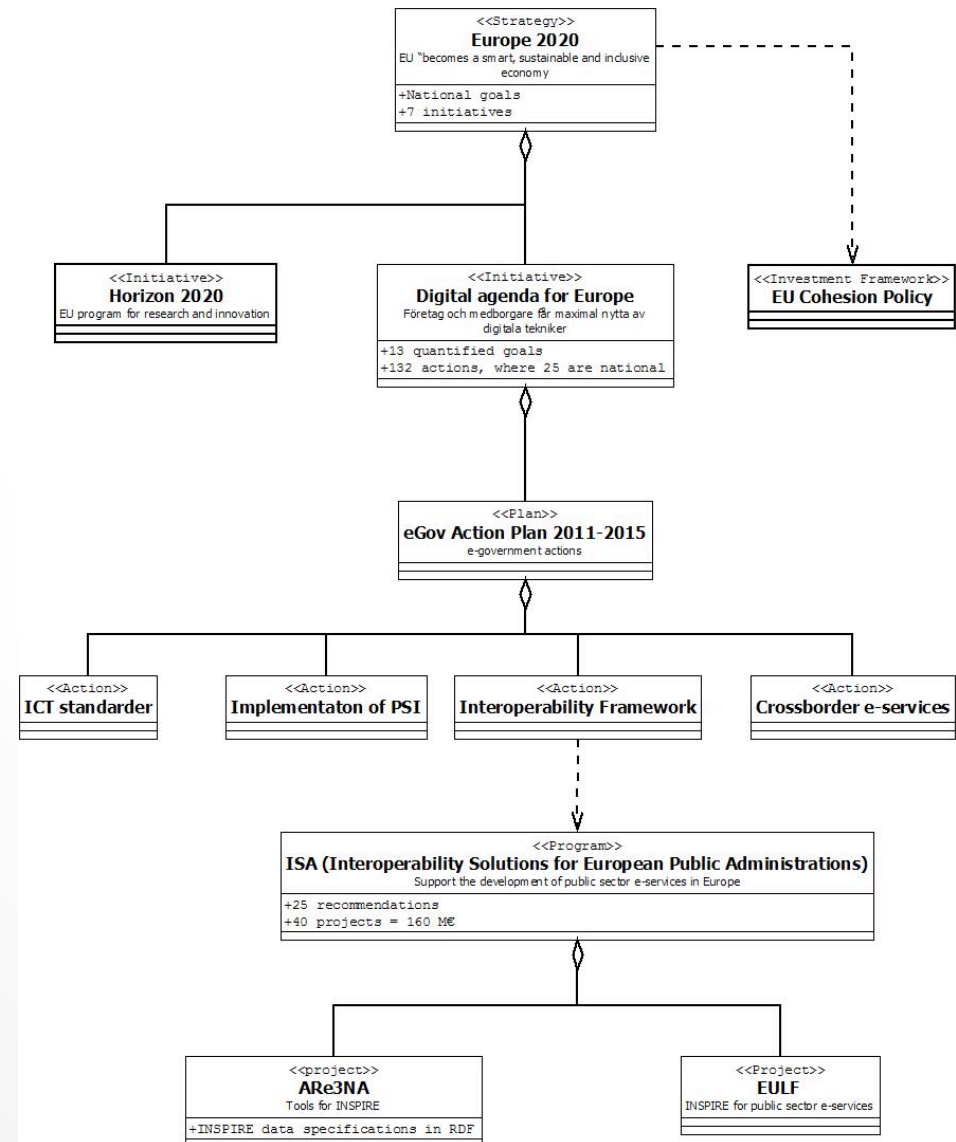
Linköping University

Future Position X

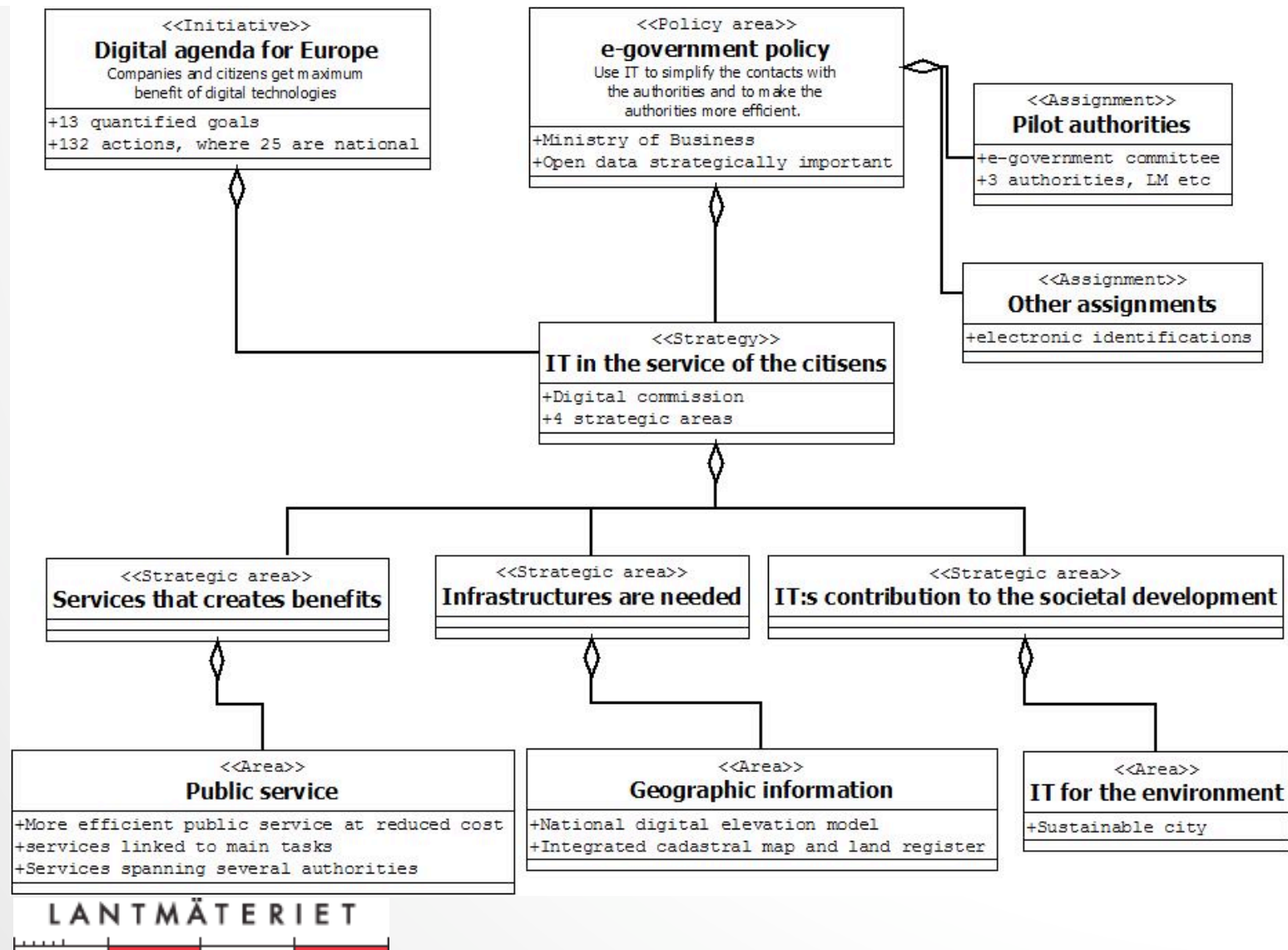
Novogit AB



EUROPEAN POLICIES AND GOALS



SWEDISH POLICIES AND GOALS



E-GOVERNMENT IN THE YEARLY INSTRUCTIONS

Lantmäteriet: “My messages”, electronic ID and INSPIRE coordinator

Swedish Geological Survey: Nothing

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: Implementation of PSI directive

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency: “Digital cooperation in government”

SPECIFICATIONS OF OPERATIONAL GOALS FOR A PROJECT

Critical success factors

- Elements that are necessary for a project to achieve its mission
- "Is linked data a blind alley or is it a way forward and consistent with our business model"?

Strategic goals

- Simplify the daily life for citizens and companies by providing integrated services
- Integrated digital cadastral map and land registry
- Improve urban environment
- More effective and efficient data management

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

The project contributes to the business models – value creation, delivery and revenue streams

Management of persistent ID

Clear SLA's -> ownerships are clearly defined

Data are easy to find, access and use -> licenses

Assurance of quality to external linked data

Standards, vocabularies, ontologies

Restrictions on data (privacy, national security) must be respected

Tools for users and data providers should be easy to use and affordable

POTENTIAL VALUES

Easier to understand and reuse other data sets

Reduce redundancy of data management and instead focus on the specific characteristics of own data sets

Better visibility and availability on the web and in search engines

Well established procedures for automated data processing may be utilized

Improved efficiency and effectiveness in data management and data processing

EXPECTED VALUES, EXAMPLES

DEFRA (UK) and OS (UK)

- Improved transparency, support to innovation

EULF (EU Location Framework)

- Better availability of data

EEA

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness in data management and data processing

Italy, Poland, Finland

- Better visibility in search engines

OBSERVED VALUES, EXAMPLES

Office for National Statistics, UK

- Better provision of statistical data (data sets in geoportal, instances in triplestore)
- Around 5000 visits (geoportal) and 5000 downloads (triplestore) per month

ODI (UK)

- Several benefits of open data are reported

Swedish Cultural Heritage Board

- FornMap is an app using data on old settlements
- Not used that much (unknown, poor data quality, external linkages missing)

BBC, Nobelstiftelsen etc ...

- More efficient data management (no external links)
- Richer own website

ONGOING WORK AT EACH PILOT AUTHORITY

Which business models do we have?

Management of (persistent) ID?

SLA's and clear ownerships defined?

Search engines, methods for access and licenses

Assurance of quality to external data, if used?

Standards, vocabularies, ontologies?

Restrictions on data (privacy, national security)?

Familiar with LD tools?